

Old Series, No. 11, Vol. 14.

A Dutchman bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock and gave this reason, "Dat klok loff'd to rise early, he had now nodding to but to pull a spring and he could wake him."

REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

It may not be known to every American citizen, that Noah Webster, L. L. D., the author of the American Spelling Book and of the American Dictionary of the English language—the former of which has been sold to the amount of 15,000,000 copies, and the latter of which deserves to be vastly more popular than even the spelling book—was in many respects a self-made and self-educated man. True he had a course of instruction which prepared him to some extent, at least, for the practice of the law, but not to write the American spelling book and dictionary.

When Dr. Webster, graduated in 1778 his father, distressed like most men by the Revolution, in which by the way both his son and himself had served, gave him an eight dollar bill of continental money, worth at that time, but one-eighth of its nominal value, and bade him henceforth seek his support from his own exertions. With this one dollar in his pocket, he therefore went forth into the world not as the world now is, but as it was in 1778.

His first resort was to school-keeping, especially in the winters. He was admitted to practice law in 1781, but did not immediately pursue his profession. 1782 he taught a classical school in Goshen, in the State of New York.

It was this teaching school that began the work of his great profession in which he afterwards so successfully labored. In 1783 he sent forth to the world his First, Second and Third Parts, as they were usually called; the first of which as is well known, was his American spelling book. He did not commence the preparation of dictionaries till about the year 1806.

From 1806 to 1823, he was chiefly employed on his great work, the American dictionary, during which time he and his family were sustained chiefly by his share on the profits of his spelling books, which however was less than one cent per copy. His labors were great and arduous. Among other things he investigated twenty original languages. Much of his time, during the remaining years of his life, was also spent in perfecting the great work for which he seemed to live, and to which he is indebted for an imperishable fame.

The references to the State of Maine, in the following paragraphs, will be gratifying to those who have taken an interest in the literary communications established by Mr. Vattemare, and from which this State has derived a particular advantage.

Letter from Mr. Vattemare.—The National Intelligence publishes a communication from this gentleman, covering a letter addressed by him to the *Paris Journal des Debats* on the subject of the sale at our Custom House of the package of Books intended by the Chamber of Deputies for our Congressional Library. He disclaims all responsibility for this blunder, which caused no little excitement in France. In his letter to the Intelligence Mr. Vattemare says:

"By an official letter of March the Minister of the Navy informed me that, with the view of facilitating this scientific intercourse, he has recommended the Commissaire General de la Marine at Havre to receive and transmit every case and parcel addressed to me, or forwarded by me to that port. The Minister of Public Instruction sent to me yesterday, to be presented to the New York State Library, the splendid collection of the *Documents inedits de l'Histoire de France*, sixty-two volumes quarto, with a voluminous Atlas in return for books given to me in 1840 by the Board of education of that State, and the celebrated work of La Place's Celestial System.

From the Minister of the Interior a fine collection of the most beautiful Medals struck since 1840.

I presented last week the splendid collection of books received from the State of Maine, New York, and Massachusetts to our Chamber of Peers and Deputies, the Corporation of the City of Paris, the Royal Library of France, the Library of the Institute, and the administrative libraries of the different departments. The rich collections of geological and mineralogical specimens given by the State of Maine were delivered two weeks ago to the Museum of Natural History and the School of Mines, and likewise the magnificently bound Geological Reports of Maine were presented to our King.

All these generous gifts have been most kindly received; and have produced admiration and respect for the donors, and, although these were given in exchange for what I transmitted to the above States, yet they will bring forth returns which will give our countrymen the best yet most inadequate idea of our true feelings towards them, and will disperse the cloud raised by the awkward custom-house business—a business which was showed to the French people as an intended insult to their national honor.

Moderate appropriations were made by both the last and the present Legislature in furtherance of the exchanges through Mr. Vattemare. A considerable number of volumes are now in the State Library, which were received from him last year, together with some maps, engravings, medals, &c.

TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

It appears by the following note that Mr. Whitney, the projector of a railroad to the Pacific, has determined to explore some seven or eight hundred miles of the proposed route during the ensuing season, and invites any who may be disposed to join him in the excursion. It will be a fine trip, we have no doubt, and presents a favorable opportunity to see the great prairies of the West, with agreeable companions. We have great faith in the feasibility of this scheme, which is really the "grand idea of the Age."

Washington, April 23, 1845.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—It is my intention to pass over, examine, and partially survey seven or eight hundred miles of the proposed route for the Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific. I shall leave New York about the 20th of May for Green Bay, follow the Lake down to Milwaukee, thence west to the Missouri, and return by St. Louis.

Several young gentlemen of high respectability and education will accompany me, and it will please me to have our number increased.

The excursion will be pleasant, beneficial to health, and useful in the knowledge to be gained of that vast country; and should the project for the railroad succeed, those who now accompany me can be usefully and advantageously employed in the great work.

It will please me to have some young gentlemen of the South join us; and I shall be happy to communicate with any so disposed.

Truly yours,
A. WHITNEY.

41 William street, New York.

GO TO THE BOTTOM.

Talk as much as you please—read and write, preach and pray against time, forever and a day, about the oppressive dominion of the rich over the poor—about the protracted hours of labor—the "ten hour system"—the unequal distribution and inadequate pay of labor—you will accomplish nothing, till, having made a careful, studied, comparative, philosophical examination of all the varied relations subsisting between different classes and conditions of the great human family, you discover the one great source of evil, and can trace it accurately and understandingly through all its windings along its oppressive and perverse mission.

The evils which now beset us, are not the offspring of a day—not the product of a single error of policy in the conduct of government. They have "grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength," till they have become so numerous, so completely interwoven with all our political, social and religious organizations, the mind is left in amazement—involvement in doubt and uncertainty—when first awakened to a contemplation of the subject.

Organizations and counter organizations are made to stay the progress and turn the current of the evils, which, serpent-like, are coiling around the masses. But, like a body without a head, most of these organizations aim at a *ghost* and strike at *nothing*. Each aims at the creature of its own imagination—an evil which almost is but a supplanting of the great tree of evil, and which if cut off, would but throw off the sap and nutriment to the main body to fertilize and strengthen. How vain are all such efforts. A general idea of the object to be gained pervades the masses; but it is only *general* not *definite*. They must search for the root of the evil—the great grievance of all their little grievances—and having found it they must *uproot* in a "long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether," and the victory will be theirs.

Now we make no pretensions to philosophy, yet we think we see the bottom of the mischief, the source from which flows the many and manifold grievances whereof the masses complain. The whole subject lies within the compass of a nut-shell. Settle the relation between *money and labor*—equalize and put a just value upon each—and the natural, inevitable laws of trade and commerce, will cure most of the evils complained of. To be sure, it would not so change the order of things as to secure to drones a living without labor, and it ought not. Every man *should* labor for a livelihood; and, if we could equalize the value of labor and money, every man would feel the necessity of labor.

Now, *money* is vastly superior to *labor*. The man who by a freak of fortune has become possessed of one thousand dollars, has at least one hundred per cent the advantage of his penniless fellow; or, is equal to *two men* who have only their own hands to help them along. The average pay of common laborers in this country, to put it in the most favorable light, is not over 75 cents per day. A man of family—even a small family—has to toil *every day*, and use the most rigid economy also, to supply the actual necessities of life, and make both ends of the year meet. His fellow-man in every other way equal and similarly situated, living in the same frugal way, lays up \$60 a year from the simple legal interest of his \$1000. And, more than this, he invests his \$1000 in business, he may realize perhaps four times this amount of interest or profit of money. The money produces nothing of itself—nothing can be produced without *labor*—but being made *legally* superior to labor, money holds perfect and entire command over its products, and draws ruinously from the producer to the aggrandizement of the capitalist. Money is protected—bone and sinew neglected. Money is the *tax*—labor the *taxee*. Money is the officer—the laboring man the constituent.

Ask one of our hard working factory girls how much she realizes for one year's incessant toil, beyond her board. She will tell you perhaps, \$1.50 per week, which, if she works *every day*, will amount to \$78 a year; and this is as much as they average. Well, then, at this rate it takes just \$1300 at simple interest, unemployed, to equal an intelligent and capable young woman. A single dollar added to this makes the money better than the woman—and more regarded because more *valuable*. Every dollar added to the first increases in a twofold sense the facilities for accumulating more; interest draws interest, and so on.

Money draws to itself. In all respects, in whatever shape you put it, it is to all intents and purposes *superior to law*. Man is secondary to money. Money is power, and the tendency of power is to abuse and oppress. Thus it ought not to be. Capital should be subservient to labor, and not labor to capital. Labor should be superior to capital and not capital to labor.

Again we say, equalize the relations between capital and labor, and give to labor its true and just value, and to the laborer his righteous reward, and you have a remedy for the evils which now oppress the toiling millions.—Lowell Vox Populi.

Keep out of bad company for the chance is, when the devil fires into the flock he'll hit somebody.

FRANKING MONEY FOR NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS. Under the *franking privilege* secured to postmasters by the old post office laws, they have been authorized, (as every body knows or ought to have known long ago,) to send money in payment of newspaper subscriptions, through the mail free of postage. The abolishment by the new law, of the franking privilege of post masters, it has been thought would have an injurious effect on the circulation of news papers, by depriving the public of this cheap and safe method of remitting money to the publishers. But we are pleased to learn the new Post Master General, in preparing instructions to his deputy post masters as their rule of conduct under the new law, has not overlooked this important subject, but as a substitute for the old method of sending money under a postmaster's frank, has devised a plan—like simple comprehensive, liberal and equitable, and which cannot but be acceptable and advantageous both to the patrons and proprietors of newspapers.

The following are the instructions of the Post Master General on this subject as we learn from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald under date of April 15.

"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding ten dollars in each case, may be paid to a post master for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The post master is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise, forthwith, the postmaster, who is to pay the amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the post master paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

College Rebellion. The students at the university of Virginia have, according to the delicate language of the times, been kicking up a row. They recently commenced a series of mock serenades on the "Calathumpean" principle, which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were mobbed one after another, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed up night after night, until it became necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the university is now in the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a former meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left; the Faculty, it is understood will resign, and for the present the college appears to be broken up. Many of the students took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students not to be tale bearers, even upon the guilty. [N. Y. News.

Horrible Scene. Zephon, the colored man, who was hanged at Philadelphia on Friday, by mistake of the executioner fell at first so far that his feet struck the earth. The second attempt was successful. The Times describes the scene—

"The drop fell—and instantly a thrill of horror seized upon the lookers on, and an involuntary exclamation of pity escaped the lips of all. The executioner had allowed too much length to the rope, and the fall being greater by two feet than it should have been, brought the miserable victim of the law to the ground, which his feet struck with sufficient violence to make considerable impression in the loose earth. The concussion and shock nearly stunned him, though he sustained only slight injury. The noose remained slack, and his neck was not hurt.

The construction of the drop which was the common trap with huzes, supported by the jointed prop, also hindered, rendered the task of rearing it the work of but a moment or two, and the poor fellow, groaning from mental and physical suffering, was borne up the ladder by four men, and upon being placed upon his feet, stood a second time upon the platform, composed and tranquil. The rope was now properly secured, the noose once more adjusted, and the sheriff again speaking words of encouragement to the felon, and receiving his dying blessing, quickly bade him a last farewell; and in five minutes from the occurrence of the 'unlucky and distressing accident, the murderer had felt the awful realities of death upon the gallows."

A THRILLING SCENE. In Frankfurt, on the banks of the Penobscot in Maine, a gentleman lost his wife by death. Three days after her interment he had some business with a young physician of that town. Calling at his house he was informed that the doctor had gone out but would soon return; he concluded to wait, and to pass the time more agreeably he thought, went into the young physician's studio, there he found a student with a scalpel in his hand in the act of dissecting a dead body. He started back at first view as people generally do when suddenly coming into the presence of the dead. Recovering from his surprise, he stepped towards the corpse which the student was cutting, and horror of horrors, found the dead body to be that of his wife, buried three days before. His feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. The husband immediately took legal measures against both student and doctor. They were examined and bound over to answer for the crime of carrying away and dissecting dead bodies.

WAR A SUICIDAL PROCESS.—How many have been slaughtered upon the sunny fields of Spain, how often have the streets of her cities run with human blood! Ever since we can recollect any thing, have come to us the stories of her bitter wrangles, and her fierce contentions. Our sympathies have been laid out for her. Murder there is a thing of course—war seems to be woven into the very texture of the nation.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 13, 1845.

FIFTH VOLUME.

With this number we commence the Fifth Volume, New Series,—and the continuation of the Fourteenth Vol., Old Series,—of the Democrat. We have not been able to improve its appearance much, or to enlarge its size as we had wished and intended to do, simply because we lacked the means. Those of our subscribers, therefore, who are in arrears, will remember that we cannot work without pay, nor give them so good a paper as we would with more prompt paying subscribers. They will govern themselves accordingly. Those who are not subscribers, but constant readers, would do well toward themselves and justice toward us, by causing their names at once to be entered upon our subscription list, marked paid in advance. They would read the paper with much more relish. Try it.

It is a season of the year when a large proportion of our readers are busily employed in their various avocations, and have not, therefore, much leisure to devote to reading, more especially long articles upon political subjects. It will be our care, however, to keep them informed upon all subjects of interest that may transpire in the political world, in as condensed, comprehensive a form as practicable. Miscellaneous matters, news of the day, short articles treating on scientific and agricultural subjects, &c., will also find a place in our columns. As we cannot hope to please all, or even a part, in our selections, we shall endeavor to please ourselves first; if we should be fortunate enough to meet the taste of others, we shall be thankful. At the same time we ask all to be charitable.

Of our political course, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say much; but briefly, and to the point; it will be what it has ever been—DEMOCRATIC. We shall adhere strictly to the Democratic creed. Shall support and defend the State and National Administrations to the best of our ability. We shall endeavor to steer clear of all cliques and factions, and to keep ourselves free from the dictation of all cabals, who have selfish objects to accomplish and selfish ends to promote. In short we shall endeavor to pursue such a course as will meet the approbation of the true Democracy of the Country. If we fail in this, we shall have for consolation the satisfaction of having tried to accomplish the object; if we succeed, as we hope we may, the double satisfaction of having done our duty to our own and their acceptance, will follow.

If our friends in the different towns in the County, would give us the aid of their pens occasionally, it would serve to make the paper more interesting to the general reader, and would be most thankfully received. If they would also lend us their aid in procuring new and prompt paying subscribers, they would do us a kindness, and we will reciprocate the favor.

Our terms are one dollar and fifty cents in advance, or two dollars at the end of the year. The new Postage Law goes into operation on the first of July, when newspapers will go free within thirty miles of this place. Now is the time to subscribe. We will deduct the amount of postage from this time to the first of July from the subscription of all who commence with the present Volume, or before the first of July, provided they pay in advance. What say, Democrats of the adjoining towns, do you accept the terms? Will you take hold and give us a fair start?

RUMORS OF WAR.

Our exchange papers are speculating on the probability of a war growing out of the Texas question between Uncle Sam and Mexico, and also, between Uncle Sam and John Bull, in relation to Oregon. The Democratic papers, almost untidily, are for maintaining our claim to Oregon, regardless of the bellowing of John Bull, and also of the annexation of Texas, without fear or regard of the bellowing of Mexico, and are ready to back up and support the General Government in case war should be declared by either of those powers or both together. But the Whig papers, or the contrary, are whimpering over the possibility of a war with either nation, and sympathizing—as in the last war,—as usual, with the mother country, Straws show which way the wind blows.

We "guess," however, there will be no war with either power. Mexico has as much as she can do to take care of her own affairs, and in trying to cure the evils with which she is and has been for years troubled. She may bluster and threaten; but it is all wind. With England it looks a little more equally; but it will no doubt blow away. John Bull undoubtedly feels a little sore at the turn our last Presidential election took, and has therefore opened his lungs a little, just enough to give them play, for the purpose of trying Uncle Sam's nerves. But the effect of his bellowing will be to frighten some of his calves at home, however serious his intentions may be, who will so hamper him that his bellowings will die away gradually.

But seriously, the Commercial and Manufacturing interests of England are decidedly opposed to a war with this country. It would prove their ruin, and consequently, through them, a curse to the nation. However serious, therefore, that Government may be in its menaces towards the United States in relation to the Oregon question, it will be prevented by these two great interests from carrying them out. The millions employed by the Manufacturing establishments would be thrown out of employment, and left idle—for a war with the United States would prevent their supplies of cotton, and consequently stop their mills. This would produce misery and starvation, mobs and riots would follow, and a flame would be kindled that would eat all Europe in a blaze. The

Commercial interest know that their ships must eventually fall into the hands of our privateers, although her navy would have the advantage of us at the first commencement, consequently they would naturally throw their influence against a war. Here are two great classes,—whose power lays behind the throne, but is more potent than the throne itself,—whose interests would suffer seriously, if not entirely ruined, who would from the very necessity of the case be averse in a war. As for Uncle Sam, it is policy for him to keep the peace,—as the peace of the whole world depends upon him,—so long as he can consistently with right and justice. No; we "guess" there will be no war at present with England. With Mexico it is hardly worthy a thought.

The Washington Globe has been sold for \$30,000, and a new paper, called "The Union," has taken its place. It is under the Editorial care of old Father Ritchie, for many years Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, one of the soundest Republican papers in the South. The Union is to be President Polk's Official organ.

The Portsmouth Journal states that two dollars and eighty-seven cents were paid into the Custom House, of that town, on Monday week, being the first and only money received for duties, since Jan. 1845.

A young son of Hon. Joshua Herrick, of Kennebunk Port, about two years old, was so badly scalded on the 18th ult, by upsetting a bucket of hot water upon him, as to cause his death on the Monday following.

Gov. Morton entered upon his duties as Collector of the Port of Boston on the first inst.

The Bath Inquirer states that Dr. Nourse has been quite sick for the last two or three weeks, but is fast recovering, and will probably be able to enter upon his duties as Collector in a short time.

Hon. Edmund Burke, late member of Congress from New Hampshire, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, in place of the Hon. C. L. Ellsworth, resigned. The New Hampshire papers speak highly of Mr. Burke's qualifications.

Augustus Haines, Esq., of Portland, has been appointed United States District Attorney for this State, in place of Hon. Gorham Parks, who has been appointed Consul at Rio.

OUR NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

It is a pleasurable reflection that we have a Democratic President at the helm of our National Government, who has been elected Chief Magistrate of this free people, identified with all the cardinal principles of the great Democratic Party of the Union, and with those principles fully, frankly, and freely declared; and the fact gives us no less pleasure, that we have, in the first measures of the Administration, the promise that all that our fondest and fullest measure of hopes had placed in anticipation as the result of our Democratic Triumph, is now to be realized. We are already furnished with the evidences that the Government, under the Administration of JAMES K. POLK, is to be in accordance with the purest Democratic faith, and guided by principles of honor and liberality and, to be based upon high and exalted grounds.

We are to have a Tariff of Revenue, with incidental protection; and no one part of the Union is to be taxed to enrich another.

The "National Currency" of gold and silver, is to be our circulating medium of exchanges; and we are to have no "United States Bank" to speculate upon the National Revenues, the people's money, and in defraud the orphan and the widow at their sustenance and needs at support, with the promise of "soundless corporation."

We are to have the income arising from the sale of our Public Lands, for the support of Government; and no measure of destitution is to divert this Revenue of Government from its legitimate course, as a process to defraud the poor of his rights, and to exonerate the rich from bearing a proportionate and just share of the support of Government.

Each State of the Union, being independent in Municipal Government, is to be left to its sole and separate management of its fiscal matters; and we are to have no interference with the National Arms to put down one political party in a State, and to put in force another; nor laws for the assumption of State Debts, to put money in the pockets of American and British stockjobbers.

Nor is the extension of the limits of our Union to be prevented by a timorous, time-serving, truckling to British interests and British power, while we have JAMES K. POLK for our Chief Magistrate, and GEORGE M. DALLAS at the head of the highest legislative body of the Union.

These are the assurances which we have for our education, and it is upon these that we pledge ourselves to the support of the Administration of JAMES K. POLK.—Eastern State Journal.

THE UNION.

This is the title of the new paper which has been established at Washington, in place of the Globe, and which is to be the organ of the administration. In its mechanical appearance it is the counter part, or rather continuation of the Globe. We hope its editorial department will exhibit the same vigor and independence. We have no apprehension on that score, however, while "old father Ritchie" stands at the helm. Democracy never suffered for a defender where he was present. Age.

ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD.

At a meeting of the Corporation, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Preble was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Neal Secretary, of the Board. After the transaction of much important business the Corporation agreed to meet again on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Mayor's Room, when a Report from Massey, Chairman of the sub-committee on opening the books, and prescribing the terms of subscription, will be made—after which, no time will be lost in opening the books.—Argus, May 9th.

The democrats of the "Old Dominion" have achieved a noble victory in the State election, which took place, April 24. Increased majorities have crowned their efforts in almost every quarter. The result is a gratifying evidence of the growing popularity of Mr. Polk's administration, and upon it depended the election of U. S. Senator in place of the renegade Rives, and a Governor. As far as heard from the democrats have made a net gain of seven members of the house of Delegates, which the federal majority last year was 16, and that body will undoubtedly be democratic this year. In the Senate the democrats have gained one member and lost one, and it will probably have a democratic majority of TEN.

and deep against them, and we have no doubt had the men been discharged, serious scenes would have been witnessed in this town.

It is the duty of the Government to interpret its power between the Commander and his v

The crop of maple sugar, in Vermont, is valued this year at a million of dollars.

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
 1. All business by Mail, or otherwise, prom-
 tended to
 Feb. 14. 1848.

Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon
 show cause if any they have why the same should not be
 ed and granted. GEO. F. EMERY, Reg
 1145 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Reg

broken. I hereby give notice thereof, and claim
close said mortgage agreeably to the Statute in that behalf
made and provided.

THOMAS HAPGOOD,
Waterford, May 5, 1845.

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